

ARTICLE 2. CATTLE, GOATS, AND OTHER TUBERCULOSIS OR BRUCELLOSIS CARRYING ANIMALS

Rule 1. Certificates for Interstate Movement of Cattle (Repealed)

(Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Jun 18, 1979, 9:16 am: 2 IR 1123)

Rule 2. Tuberculin Test Tag (Repealed)

(Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Jun 18, 1979, 9:16 am: 2 IR 1123)

Rule 3. Tuberculosis Quarantine (Repealed)

(Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Jul 8, 1981, 10:15 am: 4 IR 1447)

Rule 4. Tuberculosis-free Counties; Accreditation Procedures (Repealed)

(Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Jul 8, 1981, 10:15 am: 4 IR 1447)

Rule 4.1. Administration and Testing Procedures

345 IAC 2-4.1-1 Purpose

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13; IC 15-2.1-7

Sec. 1. The purpose of this rule is to maintain the eradication of Tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*) by using current knowledge and procedures for the eradication of the disease. This rule is to be administered in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. *(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 80-1, TITLE I; filed Jul 8, 1981, 10:15 a.m.: 4 IR 1440; filed Dec 23, 1998, 4:37 p.m.: 22 IR 1474; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895)*

345 IAC 2-4.1-2 Definitions (Repealed)

Sec. 2 *(Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Sep 6, 1990, 2:45 p.m.: 14 IR 83)*

345 IAC 2-4.1-2.1 Definitions

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13

Sec. 2.1. (a) "Accredited herd" means a herd of cattle or goats which has passed at least two (2) consecutive annual tuberculin tests in which no other evidence of Tuberculosis has been disclosed and meets the standards of this rule.

(b) "Accredited veterinarian" means a veterinarian who is a graduate of a college of veterinary medicine, has passed an examination for accreditation administered by Veterinary Services and approved by the state animal health official and the deputy administrator of Veterinary Services or his agent.

(c) "Affected herd" means a herd of cattle or goats in which Tuberculosis has been disclosed in any such cattle or goats by an official tuberculin test, postmortem examination, or laboratory confirmation.

(d) "Animals" means any mammalian species which may serve as a carrier or reservoir of Tuberculosis except man.

(e) "Annual test" means tests conducted at intervals of not less than ten (10) months nor more than fourteen (14) months.

(f) "Approved laboratory" means the National Animal Diagnostic Veterinary Services Laboratory at Ames, Iowa, and the Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory at Purdue University.

(g) "Board" means the Indiana state board of animal health.

(h) "Cattle" means genus *Bos* and includes all dairy and beef animals and bison.

(i) "Cattle or goats not known to be affected" means all cattle or goats except those originating from or being associated with Tuberculosis infected herds or herds containing Tuberculosis suspect cattle or goats.

(j) "Caudal Fold Test" means the official test for routine use shall be the intradermal injection of one-tenth (0.1) cubic centimeter of tuberculin in the caudal fold. The injection site shall be observed and palpated seventy-two (72) hours after the injection of the tuberculin plus or minus six (6) hours.

(k) "Comparative cervical tuberculin test" means the injection of one-tenth (0.1) cubic centimeter standardized mammalian

and one-tenth (0.1) cubic centimeter avian tuberculin at separate sites in the cervical area, and a determination is made as to the probable presence of mammalian Tuberculosis by comparing the responses to the two (2) tuberculins seventy-two (72) hours following injection, plus or minus six (6) hours.

(l) "Cooperating agencies" means the Indiana state board of animal health and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Veterinary Services of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

(m) "Deputy administrator" means the deputy administrator, Veterinary Services or any other Veterinary Services official to whom authority has been delegated or hereafter may be delegated to act in his place.

(n) "Direct to slaughter" means the shipment of cattle or goats directly to a slaughter establishment or rendering plant without diversion to assembly points such as auction markets, stockyards, or feedlots.

(o) "Exposed cattle or goats" means those that are part of a Tuberculosis infected herd or have been in contact with a Tuberculosis reactor twenty-four (24) hours.

(p) "Goats" means genus *Capra*.

(q) "Herd" means any group of cattle or goats maintained on common ground for any purpose, or two (2) or more groups of cattle or goats under common ownership or supervision which are geographically separated, but among which there is an interchange of movement of cattle, goats, equipment, or caretakers.

(r) "Herd depopulation" means removal of all cattle and goats direct to slaughter prior to any restocking of the premises with cattle or goats.

(s) "Moved" means shipped, transported, or otherwise moved, delivered, or received for movement.

(t) "Negative" means any cattle or goats that show no response to the Caudal Fold Test or those animals which have been classified negative for *Mycobacterium bovis* by the comparative tuberculin test.

(u) "No gross lesion (NGL) animal" means an animal in which a lesion of Tuberculosis is not found during slaughter inspection or postmortem examination. Animals with skin lesions only will be considered in the same category as NGL.

(v) "Official tuberculin test" means a test for Tuberculosis applied and reported by approved personnel as required by this rule.

(w) "Permit" means an official document permitting the movement of animals directly to slaughter and accompanying such shipment. It is to be issued by a Veterinary Services representative, a state representative, or an accredited veterinarian at the point of origin of the shipment of cattle or goats indicating the slaughtering establishment. It shows the Tuberculosis status of each animal, its identification, name of owner, name of establishment to which animals are to be moved, and the purpose of movement.

(x) "Person" means any individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, society or joint stock company, or legal entity.

(y) "Reactor" means any cattle or goats that show a response to an official tuberculin test and classified as a reactor by a veterinarian employed by the Indiana state board of animal health or Veterinary Services.

(z) "Single cervical test" means intradermal injection of one-tenth (0.1) cubic centimeter mammalian tuberculin in the cervical area. The injection site shall be observed and palpated seventy-two (72) hours after the injection of the tuberculin plus or minus six (6) hours. All animals that respond shall be classified as a reactor.

(aa) "State representative" means a veterinarian or other person employed by the Indiana state board of animal health who is authorized to perform the functions involved.

(bb) "Suspect" means any cattle or goats that show a response to the Caudal Fold Test and not classified as a reactor or has been classified as suspects by the comparative cervical test.

(cc) "Tuberculin" means a product that is approved by and produced under license of the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of detecting Tuberculosis.

(dd) "Tuberculosis" means the contagious, infectious disease of animals caused by *Mycobacterium bovis*.

(ee) "Veterinarian in charge" means the veterinary official of Veterinary Services who is assigned by the deputy administrator to supervise and perform official animal health duties of Veterinary Services in the state concerned.

(ff) "Veterinary Services" means Veterinary Services, United States Department of Agriculture.

(gg) "Veterinary Services representative" means a veterinarian or other person employed by Veterinary Services who is authorized to perform the functions involved. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-4.1-2.1; filed Sep 6, 1990, 2:45 p.m.: 14 IR 81; errata filed Oct 24, 1990, 10:30 a.m.: 14 IR 452; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

345 IAC 2-4.1-2.8 Incorporation by reference

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13; IC 15-2.1-7

Sec. 2. (a) The Indiana state board of animal health incorporates by reference as a rule of the board the “Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication—Uniform Methods and Rules”, United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, 1998. Where the Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication—Uniform Methods and Rules conflict with this rule, the express provisions of this rule control.

(b) IC 15-2.1-7 is incorporated into this rule. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-4.1-2.8; filed Dec 23, 1998, 4:37 p.m.: 22 IR 1474; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

345 IAC 2-4.1-3 Official test procedures

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13

Sec. 3. Official Test Procedures: (a) Authority to Test: The Indiana State Board of Animal Health shall have the authority to test any animal or herd as may be deemed necessary by the cooperating agencies. The owner shall be notified by the cooperating agencies or their representatives of this requirement and the cooperating agencies have the right to supervise any test conducted by an accredited veterinarian. It shall be the duty of all persons owning or having custody of such animals to render all reasonable assistance to the cooperating agencies and their representatives in performing their duties under this regulation [345 IAC 2-4.1], including but not limited to, the submission and restraint of such animals for testing, retesting, identification and branding and tagging reactors.

(b) Restriction of Personnel to Apply Tuberculin Test: The official tuberculin test shall be applied only by a veterinarian employed by the Board of Animal Health, Veterinary Services or an accredited veterinarian.

(c) Caudal Fold Test: This official test is for routine use in individual cattle, goats and herds where the Tuberculosis status of the animal is unknown.

(d) Single Cervical Test: This official test is for use in herds affected with bovine Tuberculosis and for testing exposed cattle from such herds. It shall be applied only by a veterinarian employed by cooperating agencies.

(e) Comparative Cervical Test: This official tuberculin test is for retesting suspect animals. It shall be applied by a veterinarian employed by the Indiana Board of Animal Health or Veterinary Services within ten (10) days of injection date, or not less than sixty (60) days after the official test that disclosed the suspect(s).

(f) Report of Tuberculin Test: A report of all tuberculin tests, including the individual identification of each animal by registration number, eartag number or tattoo, sex, age, breed and a record of the size of the response shall be submitted on an approved form. Animals classified as suspects by the Caudal Fold Test must be reported via telephone to the Indiana State Veterinarian or his agent within 48 hours of time the site of injection is observed.

(g) Requirements for Special Procedures in Infected Herds: All cattle or goats in herds from which Tuberculosis cattle or goats originate and all cattle or goats that are known to have associated with infected cattle or goats shall be tested promptly, EXCEPT:

(1) Cattle in feedlots known to be exposed shall be quarantined and shipped under permit directly to slaughter or be tested.

(h) Tuberculin Test Interpretation: Decisions will be based upon the professional judgement of the testing veterinarian in accordance with the policy established by the cooperating agencies. The injection site will be observed and palpated 72 hours after time of injection of tuberculin plus or minus six (6) hours.

(1) Caudal Fold Test

(A) Suspect—Animals showing a response to tuberculin.

(B) Negative—Animals showing no response to tuberculin or those animals with responses that have been classified negative for *Mycobacterium bovis*.

(2) Comparative Cervical Test

Responses shall be reported (and plotted) on the scattergram. Classification shall be according to the scattergram interpretation.

(3) Single Cervical Test

All animals that respond shall be classified as a reactor.

(i) Restriction of "Suspect" Cattle or Goats: Suspect cattle or goats which have not been retested and found negative to the comparative cervical test from herds in which no reactor cattle or goats have been disclosed on an official tuberculin test shall be deemed under quarantine until it is determined the animal(s) are negative to an official tuberculin test or moved under permit direct to slaughter to an establishment where State or Federal meat inspection is maintained. Negative cattle or goats in a herd where a suspect has been disclosed may be quarantined until such suspect has been retested and classified negative to *Mycobacterium bovis* by the comparative cervical tuberculin test. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 80-1, TITLE III; filed Jul 8, 1981, 10:15 am: 4 IR 1442; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

345 IAC 2-4.1-4 Quarantine procedures

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13; IC 15-2.1-7-8

Sec. 4. Quarantine Procedures: (a) All herds in which reactor animals are disclosed shall be quarantined and the exposed animals shall remain on the premises where Tuberculosis is disclosed until a State or Federal permit has been obtained for their movement. All movement for immediate slaughter must be direct to a slaughter establishment where approved State or Federal meat inspection is maintained or to a rendering plant.

(b) Herds in which *Mycobacterium bovis* infection has been disclosed shall remain under quarantine and must pass two (2) tuberculin tests at intervals of at least sixty (60) days and one (1) additional test after six (6) months. (Special test procedures for these herds are defined in Title V. [345 IAC 2-4.1-5]).

(c) Herds in which NGL reactor(s) occur and no evidence of *Mycobacterium bovis* infection has been disclosed may be released from quarantine after a sixty (60) day negative retest of the entire herd. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 80-1, TITLE IV; filed Jul 8, 1981, 10:15 am: 4 IR 1443; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

345 IAC 2-4.1-5 Special retest of high risk herds

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13

Sec. 5. Special Retest of High Risk Herds: (a) A herd in which *Mycobacterium bovis* infection has been confirmed but the herd is not depopulated, five (5) annual tests on the entire herd followed by two (2) tests at three (3) year intervals shall be applied following the release of quarantine.

(b) In herds with a history of lesions suspicious of bovine Tuberculosis (not confirmed), two (2) complete annual herd tests shall be applied after release of quarantine; the first test to be applied approximately one (1) year after release of quarantine.

(c) In a newly assembled herd on a premise where a Tuberculosis herd has been depopulated, two (2) annual herd tests shall be applied to all cattle or goats the first to be applied approximately six (6) months after assembly of the new herd. These tests are to be followed by two (2) complete herd tests at three (3) year intervals. If the premises have been vacated one (1) year prior to assembly of the new herd, these requirements may be waived.

(d) Exposed animals previously sold from a known infected herd shall be depopulated with indemnity if at all possible however, if the infected herd is not depopulated, only the Single Cervical test shall be used. All responding animals shall be classified as reactors. If negative to the Single Cervical test, the exposed animals shall be retested in one (1) year and the balance of the receiving herd shall be tested as follows:

(1) If lesions of Tuberculosis (based on histopathologic examination) are found on an exposed reactor, the remainder of the herd shall be tested, preferably with the Single Cervical test.

(2) In all other cases the remainder of the herd shall be tested by the Caudal Fold Test, with responding animals classified as suspects and retested with the Comparative Cervical test.

(e) The testing of source herds of regular-kill animals having lesions of Tuberculosis shall be done by a veterinarian employed by the Indiana Board of Animal Health or Veterinary Services. If the herd of origin is positively identified, all animals responding to the Caudal Fold test shall be classified as reactors. Only when the herd of origin is not positively identified should the Comparative Cervical test be used to classify animals that respond to the Caudal Fold test.

(f) Testing source herds of reactors shall be by veterinarians employed by the Indiana Board of Animal Health or Veterinary Services using the Caudal Fold test procedure, and responding animals shall be classified as reactors or retested by the Comparative Cervical test. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 80-1, TITLE V; filed Jul 8, 1981, 10:15 am: 4 IR 1443; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

345 IAC 2-4.1-6 Cleaning and disinfection of premises

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13

Sec. 6. Cleaning and Disinfection of Premises: Premises where Tuberculosis cattle or goats have been maintained shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a disinfectant approved by Veterinary Services and in a manner satisfactory to the cooperating agencies. Cleaning and disinfection must be completed within fifteen (15) days after removal of reactor(s) unless an extended time is granted by Veterinary Services. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 80-1, TITLE VI; filed Jul 8, 1981, 10:15 am: 4 IR 1444; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

345 IAC 2-4.1-7 Origin of infection

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13

Sec. 7. Origin of Infection: Tuberculosis found during slaughter inspection, or otherwise, in any animals must be followed by a complete epidemiological investigation using all available means to determine the source of infection. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 80-1, TITLE VII; filed Jul 8, 1981, 10:15 am: 4 IR 1444; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

345 IAC 2-4.1-8 Identification of livestock

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13; IC 15-2.1-7-5

Sec. 8. Identification of Livestock: (a) All cattle or goats shall be identified by official eartag placed in the right ear, tattoo, registration number or other methods approved by the Board. Identification devices that are easily removed are not acceptable (neck chains).

(b) Reactor Cattle or Goats: Reactor cattle or goats shall be identified by branding the letter "T" not less than two (2) inches nor more than three (3) inches high, on the left jaw and by a Veterinary Services approved eartag bearing a serial number and the inscription "U.S. Reactor" or a similar State eartag bearing such number and inscription. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 80-1, TITLE VIII; filed Jul 8, 1981, 10:15 am: 4 IR 1444; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

345 IAC 2-4.1-9 Accredited herd plan (cattle)

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13

Sec. 9. (a) Cattle to be Tested: Testing of herds for accreditation or reaccreditation shall include all cattle over twenty-four (24) months of age and any cattle other than natural additions under twenty-four (24) months of age in herds released from tests for high-risk herds after five (5) years. The fourth (4th) and fifth (5th) annual negative test will requalify for accreditation. All natural additions shall be identified and recorded on the test report as members of the herd at the time of the annual test.

(b) Additions: Herd additions must originate directly from one of the following:

(1) Accredited herd.

(2) Herd in an accredited free state.

(3) Herd in a modified accredited area that has passed a herd test of all cattle over twenty-four (24) months of age within twelve (12) months, and the individual cattle for addition were negative to the tuberculin test conducted within sixty (60) days.

(4) Herd in a modified accredited area not meeting requirements of (1), (2) or (3) of this section, individual cattle for addition must pass a negative test within sixty (60) days prior to entering the premises of the accredited herd and must be kept in isolation from all members of the accredited herd until negative to a test conducted after sixty (60) days of date of entry.

Cattle added under (2), (3) and (4) shall not receive accredited herd status for sale purposes until they have been members of the herd at least sixty (60) days and have been retested negative at least sixty (60) days after entry.

(c) Accreditation and reaccreditation of a herd of cattle:

(1) To qualify for accredited herd status the owner of the herd must complete and sign agreement forms approved by the Indiana board of animal health and Veterinary Services and the herd must pass at least two (2) consecutive annual tuberculin tests with no evidence of bovine Tuberculosis disclosed and all cattle must be bona fide members of the herd. Qualified herds shall be issued a certificate by the state and federal officials and other appropriate information to emphasize the significance of the herd accreditation plan. The accreditation period will be twelve (12) months (365 days) from the anniversary date and not twelve (12) months from the date of the reaccreditation test.

(2) To qualify for reaccreditation the herd must pass an annual test within a period of ten (10) to fourteen (14) months of the anniversary date.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 80-1, TITLE IX; filed Jul 8, 1981, 10:15 am: 4 IR 1444; filed May 17, 1985, 8:24 am: 8 IR 1281; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895)

345 IAC 2-4.1-10 Accredited herd plan (goats)

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13

Sec. 10. (a) Goats to be Tested: Testing of herds for accreditation or reaccreditation shall include all goats over twelve (12) months of age. All natural additions shall be individually identified and recorded on the test report as members of the herd at the time of the annual test.

(b) Additions: Herd additions must originate directly from one of the following:

(1) Accredited herd.

(2) Herd in a Modified Accredited State that has passed a herd test of all animals over twelve (12) months of age, and the individual animals for addition were negative to the tuberculin test conducted within sixty (60) days.

Goats added under (2) shall not receive accredited herd status for sale purposes until they have been members of the herd at least sixty (60) days and have been retested negative at least sixty (60) days after entry. *(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 80-1, TITLE X; filed Jul 8, 1981, 10:15 am: 4 IR 1445; filed May 17, 1985, 8:24 am: 8 IR 1282; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895)*

345 IAC 2-4.1-11 Movement of reactor and exposed cattle or goats

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13; IC 15-2.1-15-6

Sec. 11. Movement of Reactor and Exposed Cattle or Goats: (a) Reactor cattle or goats shall be accompanied by a permit and moved directly to slaughter or a rendering plant. The means of conveyance must be cleaned and disinfected with a disinfectant approved by Veterinary Services under the supervision of a representative of the cooperating agencies.

If, at the point where the cattle or goats are unloaded, such supervision, proper cleaning and disinfecting facilities are not available, permission may be obtained from a Veterinary Services or State representative to move the empty means of conveyance to a location where such supervision and facilities are available. Permission will be granted only if such movement does not present a risk of dissemination of Tuberculosis.

(b) Movement of Exposed Cattle or Goats: Exposed cattle or goats shall be moved directly to slaughter accompanied by a permit to an establishment operating under the provisions of the Federal Meat Inspection Act or to a State inspected slaughter establishment or a rendering plant and only in compliance with the following conditions:

(1) Such exposed cattle or goats must be identified by branding the letter "S" not less than two (2) inches nor more than three

(3) inches high, on the left jaw and by tagging with a Veterinary Services approved metal tag bearing a serial number attached

to either ear of each animal, except that in place of branding, cattle may be accompanied to slaughter by a Veterinary Services or State Representative, or may be moved in a vehicle closed by official seals issued by the cooperating agencies. When such cattle or goats are moved in vehicles closed with official seals, such seals should only be removed by a State or Federal employee specifically designated by the cooperating agencies.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 80-1, TITLE XI; filed Jul 8, 1981, 10:15 am: 4 IR 1445; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895)

345 IAC 2-4.1-12 Destruction of cattle or goats

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13; IC 15-2.1-7-6

Sec. 12. Destruction of Cattle or Goats: (a) Cattle or goats to be destroyed because of Tuberculosis must be shipped under permit directly to slaughter to a Federal or State inspected slaughtering establishment, or be disposed of by rendering or burial in an approved manner under supervision of a Veterinary Services or State employee.

(b) Time Limit for Destruction of Cattle: Cattle for which indemnity may be paid because of Tuberculosis must be destroyed and carcass disposal completed within fifteen (15) days after appraisal, except that the Veterinarian in Charge, for reasons satisfactory to him, may extend the time limit for slaughter to thirty (30) days when request for such extension is received by him prior to the expiration of the original fifteen (15) day period allowed. The Deputy Administrator may extend the time limit beyond thirty (30) days upon request in specific cases and for reasons satisfactory to him.

(c) Time Limit for Destruction of Goats: Goats for which indemnity may be paid because of Tuberculosis must be destroyed within fifteen (15) days after appraisal, except that the Indiana State Veterinarian, for reasons satisfactory to him, may extend the time limit for slaughter to thirty (30) days when a request for such extension is received prior to the expiration of the original fifteen (15) day period allowed. *(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 80-1, TITLE XII; filed Jul 8, 1981, 10:15 am: 4 IR 1445; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895)*

345 IAC 2-4.1-13 Appraisals

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13; IC 15-2.1-7-6

Sec. 13. Appraisals: (a) Cattle to be destroyed because of Tuberculosis shall be appraised within fifteen (15) days after being classified as reactors or otherwise condemned because of Tuberculosis by an independent professional appraiser, at Veterinary Services expense except that the Veterinarian in Charge may waive the requirement for an independent professional appraiser for reasons satisfactory to him. When thus appraised, due consideration shall be given to their breeding value as well as their dairy and meat value. Cattle presented as registered shall be accompanied by their registration papers, or shall be paid for as non-registered; provided however, that if the registration papers are temporarily not available or if the cattle are under three (3) years of age and unregistered, the Veterinarian in Charge may grant a reasonable time for the presentation of their registration papers. The owner shall be responsible for proof of their registration. The cooperating agencies may decline to accept any appraisal that appears to be unreasonable or out of proportion of the market value of cattle of like quality.

(b) Goats to be destroyed because of Tuberculosis shall be appraised within fifteen (15) days of being classified as reactors or otherwise condemned because of Tuberculosis. Appraisal shall be made by an employee of the Indiana Board of Animal Health or an individual specifically designated by the Indiana Board of Animal Health. The owner may obtain the services of a qualified person acceptable to the Indiana Board of Animal Health to assist in the appraisal at the owner's expense but in all cases, appraised value must be acceptable to the appraiser designated by the Indiana Board of Animal Health. Appraisals shall be based on breeding value as well as dairy and meat value. *(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 80-1, TITLE XIII; filed Jul 8, 1981, 10:15 am: 4 IR 1446; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895)*

345 IAC 2-4.1-14 Report of appraisals

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13

Sec. 14. Report of Appraisals: (a) Appraisal of cattle shall be recorded on forms furnished by Veterinary Services and the appraisal forms shall be signed by the owner certifying his acceptance of the appraisal. The "date of appraisal" shall be the date the owner signs the appraisal form. The original of the appraisal form and as many copies thereof as may be required for Veterinary Services, the Indiana Board of Animal Health and the owner of the animals shall be sent to the Veterinarian in Charge.

(b) Appraisal of goats shall be recorded on forms furnished by the Indiana Board of Animal Health. The appraisal forms shall be signed by the owner certifying his acceptance of the appraisal. The "date of appraisal" shall be the date the owner signs the appraisal form. The original of the appraisal form and as many copies thereof as may be required for the Indiana Board of Animal Health and the owner shall be sent to the Indiana Board of Animal Health. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 80-1, TITLE XIV; filed Jul 8, 1981, 10:15 am: 4 IR 1446; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

345 IAC 2-4.1-15 Report of salvage proceeds

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13

Sec. 15. Report of Salvage Proceeds: (a) Cattle: A report of salvage derived from each animal on which claim for indemnity is made shall be made on a form acceptable to the cooperating agencies which shall be signed by the purchaser or his agent or by selling agent handling the animals. If the animals are sold by the pound, the salvage report shall show the weight, price per pound, gross receipts, expenses if any, and net price of each animal must be stated on the salvage form and an explanation showing how the amount was determined must be submitted. In the event the animals are not disposed of through regular slaughter or selling agents, the owner shall furnish, in place of the salvage report, an affidavit showing the amount of salvage obtained by him and shall certify that such amount is all that he has received or will receive as salvage for said animals. The salvage shall be considered the net amount received for an animal after deducting freight, truckage, yardage, commission, slaughtering charges or other cost. The original of the salvage form or the affidavit of the owner shall be furnished the Veterinarian in Charge if not already in his possession. Two additional copies shall be furnished to the Indiana Board of Animal Health. Destruction of animals by burial, or other disposal of carcasses shall be supervised by a Veterinary Services or State representative who shall prepare and transmit to the cooperating agencies a report identifying the animals and showing their disposition.

(b) Goats: A report of salvage derived from each animal on which claim for indemnity is made shall be made on a form acceptable to the Indiana Board of Animal Health and shall be signed by the purchaser or his agent or by the selling agent handling the animals. The salvage report shall show the gross receipt for each animal, gross receipt for all animals, expenses if any, and an explanation showing how the amounts of salvage and expenses were determined. Two copies of the salvage report must be furnished to the Indiana Board of Animal Health. Destruction of animals by burial, or other means must be supervised by Veterinary Services or State representative who shall prepare and transmit to the Indiana Board of Animal Health a report identifying the animal(s) and showing their disposition. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 80-1, TITLE XV; filed Jul 8, 1981, 10:15 am: 4 IR 1446; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

345 IAC 2-4.1-16 Claims for indemnity for cattle or goats destroyed

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13

Sec. 16. Claims for Indemnity: (a) Claims for indemnity for cattle destroyed because of Tuberculosis shall be presented on indemnity claim forms furnished by Veterinary Services or other forms approved by the Indiana Board of Animal Health, on which the owner of the cattle covered thereby shall certify that the cattle are, or are not, subject to any mortgage. If the owner states there is a mortgage, the indemnity claim form shall be signed by the owner and each person holding a mortgage on the cattle consenting to payment of any indemnity allowed to the person specified thereon. Payment will be made only if the claim form has been approved by the Veterinarian in Charge or by an official designated by him. On claims for indemnity the Veterinarian in Charge, or official designated by him shall record on the indemnity claim form the amount of Federal (and State) indemnity that appears to be due to the owner of the cattle. The owner of the cattle shall be furnished a copy of the indemnity claim form. A copy of the claim form shall be forwarded to the Indiana Board of Animal Health by the Veterinarian in Charge.

(b) Claims for indemnity for goats destroyed because of Tuberculosis shall be presented on a form furnished by the Indiana

Board of Animal Health on which the owner of the goats shall certify that the goats are, or are not, subject to any mortgage. If the owner states there is a mortgage, the indemnity claim form shall be signed by the owner and each person holding a mortgage on the goats consenting to the payment of any indemnity allowed to the person specified thereon. Payment will be made only if the claim form has been approved by the Indiana Board of Animal Health or an official designated by the Indiana Board of Animal Health. The owner of the goats shall be furnished a copy of the indemnity claim form, and a copy shall be forwarded to the Indiana Board of Animal Health. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 80-1, TITLE XVI; filed Jul 8, 1981, 10:15 am: 4 IR 1447; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

345 IAC 2-4.1-17 Indemnity incurred due to destruction of cattle or goats

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13; IC 15-2.1-7-7; IC 15-2.1-18-14

Sec. 17. Indemnity: (a) Owners of cattle destroyed which have shown a positive reaction to the tuberculin test, or cattle destroyed that have been exposed by reason of association with Tuberculosis cattle, shall be indemnified for such cattle in accordance with regulations of the Indiana Board of Animal Health and the United States Department of Agriculture, but no payment by the State may be more than the sum prescribed in Indiana Code 15-2.1-7-7. Joint State-Federal indemnity plus salvage may not exceed appraised value of each animal. State indemnity may not exceed Federal indemnity on each animal. No indemnity may be paid for cattle reacting to a tuberculin test which has been applied by any veterinarian other than veterinarians employed by the Indiana Board of Animal Health or Veterinary Services.

(b) Goats destroyed which have shown a positive reaction to the tuberculin test or destroyed by reason of association with animals affected with Tuberculosis shall be indemnified as provided under Indiana Code 15-2.1-18-14. Indemnity plus salvage paid by the Indiana Board of Animal Health may not exceed \$50.00 for grade goats nor more than \$250.00 for registered goats and may not exceed the appraised value of any goat. No indemnity may be paid for goats reacting to a tuberculin test which has been applied by any veterinarian other than veterinarians employed by the Indiana Board of Animal Health or Veterinary Services. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; Reg 80-1, TITLE XVII; filed Jul 8, 1981, 10:15 am: 4 IR 1447; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

345 IAC 2-4.1-18 State free status; herd depopulation

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13

Sec. 18. Tuberculosis-free status was established November 1, 1984, according to USDA, APHIS, Uniform Methods & Rules. The Indiana Code 15-2.1-3-13 provides for the maintenance of a Tuberculosis-free state. Therefore, whenever Tuberculosis organism *Mycobacterium bovis* is identified in a herd of cattle, bison, or goats, all animals will be depopulated to control the spread of Tuberculosis. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-4.1-18; filed Sep 6, 1990, 2:45 p.m.: 14 IR 83; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

Rule 4.5. Cervidae

345 IAC 2-4.5-1 Definitions

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-2-15; IC 15-2.1-2-27; IC 15-2.1-3; IC 15-2.1-4

Sec. 1. (a) The following definitions apply throughout this rule:

(1) "Board" means the Indiana state board of animal health or its authorized representative.

(2) "Cervidae" means all species of deer, elk, and moose that are livestock.

(3) "Cervidae UM&R" means the "Tuberculosis Eradication in Cervidae—Uniform Methods and Rules" incorporated by reference in section 2 of this rule.

(4) "Condemned" means ordered destroyed.

(5) “Domestic animal” has the meaning set forth in IC 15-2.1-2-15.

(6) “Federal official” means the United States Department of Agriculture–Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service or its authorized representative.

(7) “Livestock” has the meaning set forth in IC 15-2.1-2-27.

(8) “Official Tuberculosis test” means the single cervical test or the comparative cervical test for Tuberculosis conducted by a state official, federal official, or a designated accredited veterinarian in accordance with this rule. The blood Tuberculosis (BTB) test is not an official Tuberculosis test in Indiana.

(9) “State official” means the board as created under IC 15-2.1-3 or its authorized representative.

(10) “State veterinarian” means the state veterinarian appointed under IC 15-2.1-4.

(b) The following apply throughout this rule:

(1) An animal tests negative for a disease or passes a test for a disease when a test conducted in accordance with Indiana law and generally accepted testing procedures indicates that the animal is not infected with the disease.

(2) An animal fails, responds to, or has a response to a test for a disease when a test conducted in accordance with Indiana law and generally accepted testing procedures indicates that an animal is or may be infected with the disease.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-4.5-1; filed Dec 23, 1998, 4:37 p.m.: 22 IR 1474; errata filed Mar 31, 1999, 9:37 a.m.: 22 IR 2534; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895)

345 IAC 2-4.5-2 Incorporation by reference

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13

Sec. 2. (a) Tuberculosis control and eradication in captive cervidae is a goal of the board.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), the board incorporates by reference, as a rule of the board, the “Tuberculosis Eradication in Cervidae–Uniform Methods and Rules”, United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, May 20, 1997, for the regulation of Tuberculosis in cervidae in Indiana. Where the matters incorporated by reference in this section conflict with this rule, the express provisions of this rule control.

(c) The importation requirements for cervidae at 345 IAC 1-3-29 shall control. *(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-4.5-2; filed Dec 23, 1998, 4:37 p.m.: 22 IR 1474; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895)*

345 IAC 2-4.5-3 Monitoring for Tuberculosis in cervidae herds; herd status

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13

Sec. 3. Owners of cervidae herds in Indiana may obtain one (1) of the following Tuberculosis herd statuses for their herds:

(1) “Accredited Tuberculosis free” herd status by complying with the procedures in the Cervidae UM&R, Part III(A).

(2) “Tuberculosis monitored” herd status by complying with the procedures in the Cervidae UM&R, Part III(C).

(3) “Qualified” herd status by complying with the procedures in the Cervidae UM&R, Part III(D).

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-4.5-3; filed Dec 23, 1998, 4:37 p.m.: 22 IR 1474; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895)

345 IAC 2-4.5-4 Testing and classifying cervidae; reporting

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13

Sec. 4. (a) The board shall have the authority to test any animal or herd for potential Tuberculosis infection as is deemed necessary by the state veterinarian. The owner of animals to be tested shall be notified of the testing. The board may supervise any Tuberculosis test conducted by an accredited veterinarian. It shall be the duty of all persons owning or having custody of animals that are tested to render all reasonable assistance to the board in performing its duties under this rule, including, but not limited to, the submission and restraint of animals for testing, retesting, and identification, including the branding and tagging of reactors.

(b) The testing methods set forth in the Cervidae Uniform Methods and Rules shall be used to conduct official Tuberculosis tests on cervidae, but the blood Tuberculosis (BTB) test may not be used. An official tuberculin test shall be applied only by a veterinarian that is a state or federal official or an accredited veterinarian.

(c) At the time of an official test, each cervidae must be individually and uniquely identified utilizing a permanent official identification. Official permanent identification must be an ear tag, tattoo, or other identification approved by the state veterinarian.

(d) Cervidae tested for Tuberculosis shall be classified pursuant to the Cervidae Uniform Methods and Rules.

(e) After an official test for Tuberculosis is conducted, the results must be reported to the board within ten (10) days of completion of the test. The veterinarian is primarily responsible for seeing that the results are reported to the board. If test results are not reported to the board, the owner's herd status may be revoked or denied.

(f) Each official Tuberculosis test shall be recorded on an approved form and submitted to the board. A report of a tuberculin test must include individual information for each animal and must include the following:

(1) The animal's official identification number.

(2) The animal's sex.

(3) The animal's age.

(4) The animal's breed.

(5) The size of the response to the Tuberculosis test for the animal.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-4.5-4; filed Dec 23, 1998, 4:37 p.m.: 22 IR 1475; errata filed Mar 31, 1999, 9:37 a.m.: 22 IR 2534; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895)

345 IAC 2-4.5-5 Suspects, reactor, and affected herds

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13

Sec. 5. (a) Cervidae that are classified a suspect or a reactor and affected herds must be quarantined.

(b) Cervidae that are classified a suspect or a reactor and affected herds must meet the requirements of the Cervidae Uniform Methods and Rules, Part II(I) through Part II(N) before a quarantine will be released.

(c) The state veterinarian may order any suspect or reactor cervid condemned in order to protect the public health and the health of animals in Indiana. *(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-4.5-5; filed Dec 23, 1998, 4:37 p.m.: 22 IR 1475; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895)*

345 IAC 2-4.5-6 Condemnation and indemnity

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13

Sec. 6. (a) The United States Department of Agriculture designated Indiana Tuberculosis-free under the Uniform Methods and Rules on November 1, 1984. The state veterinarian may order any cervidae condemned in order to maintain Indiana's United States Department of Agriculture designation as a Tuberculosis-free state.

(b) Owners of cervidae condemned under this rule shall be indemnified according to this section.

(c) The state veterinarian shall determine an appraised value for all condemned cervidae. When determining a cervid's value, the state veterinarian may consider the following:

(1) The owner's purchase price for the condemned animal.

(2) The sales price of similar animals sold on the open market.

(3) The animal's market value as a food animal and as a breeding animal.

The state veterinarian may hire and rely on the opinion of independent appraisers to value animals. The state veterinarian's determination of the animal's value shall be considered the appraised value for the purposes of this rule.

(d) The board will pay an owner of condemned cervidae the lesser of the following amounts:

(1) The appraised value minus any amounts received by the owner for the condemned cervidae from:

(A) insurance proceeds;

(B) indemnity from the federal government; and

(C) any other source.

(2) One thousand dollars (\$1,000).

The state veterinarian shall keep a record of indemnity paid.

(e) The owner of condemned cervidae must report to the board any money received for the condemned animal from any source other than the state immediately upon receipt of the money. An owner who fails to report as required by this subsection will not be indemnified for the condemned animal and must return any indemnity paid by the board. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-4.5-6; filed Dec 23, 1998, 4:37 p.m.: 22 IR 1475; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

345 IAC 2-4.5-7 Cleaning and disinfecting

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13

Sec. 7. The state veterinarian may order a premises, including:

- (1) all structures thereon;
- (2) holding facilities;
- (3) conveyances;
- (4) equipment; and
- (5) materials;

that have been or may have been exposed to Tuberculosis so as to constitute a health hazard to humans or animals, cleaned and disinfected according to procedures set forth by the state veterinarian. The procedures for cleaning and disinfecting ordered by the state veterinarian must be reasonably likely to reduce the hazard of potential Tuberculosis exposure to humans and animals. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-4.5-7; filed Dec 23, 1998, 4:37 p.m.: 22 IR 1476; errata filed Mar 31, 1999, 9:37 a.m.: 22 IR 2534; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

Rule 5. Cattle Brucellosis Control and Eradication (Repealed)

(*Repealed by Indiana State Board of Animal Health; filed Oct 29, 1984, 8:59 am: 8 IR 172*)

Rule 6. Cattle Brucellosis Control and Eradication

345 IAC 2-6-1 Definitions

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13

Sec. 1. The following definitions apply throughout this rule:

(1) “‘B’ brand permit (VS Form #1-27)” means an official document issued by a USDA–Veterinary Services representative, Indiana state board of animal health representative, or licensed, accredited veterinarian. This document is to accompany “B” branded cattle and bison (or exposed cattle and bison moved under official seal). The permit must include the following:

- (A) Identification tag, tattoo, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) back tag, registration number, or similar identification.
- (B) The reactor tag number.
- (C) The owner's name and address.
- (D) Origin and destination locations.
- (E) Number of cattle covered.
- (F) The purpose of the movement.

If a change in destination becomes necessary, a new permit must be prepared. No diversion from the permitted destination is allowed. Distribution of the copies is printed on the official document and must be followed.

(2) “‘B’ branded cattle” means all reactor cattle shall be permanently identified by hot iron branding with the letter “B” (at least two (2) inches by two (2) inches) placed high on the left tailhead (over the fourth to the seventh coccygeal vertebrae). An approved reactor tag must be placed in the left ear. Identification of reactors must be accomplished within fifteen (15) days

of the test date. The time may be extended fifteen (15) days for reasons mutually acceptable to the cooperating state and federal officials-in-charge.

(3) "Board" means the Indiana state board of animal health or its authorized agent.

(4) "Brucellosis", commonly called contagious abortion or Bang's Disease, means a communicable and infectious disease in domestic animals caused by *Brucella* organisms.

(5) "Brucellosis tests", used at the state or state-federal laboratory, must be approved by USDA, APHIS, VS, and state-federal veterinary Brucellosis epidemiologists.

(6) "Cattle" means genus *Bos* and includes all dairy and beef animals and bison.

(7) "Certified Brucellosis-free herd" means a herd that meets the requirements of section 3 of this rule, and for which the owner holds an unrevoked and unexpired Brucellosis-free certificate issued by the board.

(8) "Cooperating agencies" means the Indiana state board of animal health and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Veterinary Services of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

(9) "Exposed cattle" means those that are part of a Brucellosis infected herd or have been in contact with a Brucellosis reactor twenty-four (24) hours, or less than twenty-four (24) hours if a reactor has recently aborted, calved, or has a vaginal or uterine discharge.

(10) "Feeder cattle" means steers of any age and nonpregnant, nonparturient females and bulls of beef breeds:

(A) obviously under eighteen (18) months of age; and

(B) intended for slaughter after having reached the desired feeding state.

(11) "Goats" means genus *Capra*.

(12) "Herd depopulation" means removal of all sexually intact animals to an approved slaughter establishment.

(13) "Herds" means all cattle, except steers and spayed heifers, under common ownership or supervision that are grouped on one (1) or more parts of any single premise (lot, farm, or ranch), or all cattle on two (2) or more premises geographically separated, but on which the cattle have been interchanged or where there has been:

(A) contact of cattle between the premises; or

(B) interchange of equipment used or caretakers.

For Brucellosis eradication purposes, groups of cattle, under multiple ownership on common premises, such as community pastures or grazing association units, shall also be considered as a herd. Such herds shall include all other groups of cattle owned by those persons unless the epidemiological investigation establishes that association has not occurred.

(14) "Immediate slaughter" means a shipment of cattle from the premises of origin directly to a slaughtering establishment or consigned to one (1) market for reconsignment directly to an approved state or federal slaughtering establishment within seven (7) days of the first consignment.

(15) "Individual herd plan" means a herd management and testing plan designed by:

(A) the herd owner;

(B) his or her veterinarian if so requested; and

(C) a veterinarian of the cooperative Brucellosis eradication program that will control and eventually eradicate Brucellosis from an affected herd.

A similar plan for determining the true status of suspects and preventing exposure to Brucellosis within the herd is also within the meaning of the term.

(16) "Livestock auction market" or "salebarn" means an established place of business and contiguous surroundings, including vehicles of transportation:

(A) from which domestic animals consigned to such livestock auction market or salebarn are sold or exchanged at auction or otherwise; and

(B) for the sale or exchange of which a commission is paid to the operator of such place of business.

(17) "Market cattle reactor herd" means a herd from which one (1) or more reactors were disclosed on the market cattle identification program test (MCI).

(18) "Milk ring suspicious herd" means a herd that has been classified suspicious to the standard milk ring test of milk or cream.

(19) "Milk ring test (BRT)" means a test for Brucellosis using whole milk or cream.

(20) "Negative" means the following:

(A) Official vaccinates of dairy breeds twenty (20) months of age or over and official vaccinates of beef breeds twenty-four (24) months of age or over with Brucellosis test titers not higher than complete agglutination of 1:50 dilution on the standard plate test or standard tube test unless diagnosed suspect or reactor on the basis of a card test or complement fixation test.

(B) Cattle more than six (6) months of age when the standard plate test or standard tube test:

(i) discloses reactions of not more than complete agglutination in the 1:25 dilution if performed;

(ii) is negative to the Brucellosis card test if performed;

(iii) discloses twenty-five percent (25%) fixation or less (one (1) plus) at the 1:10 dilution on the complement fixation test if performed; or

(iv) discloses less than complete agglutination at the 1:25 dilution on the rivanol plate agglutination test if performed.

The board may accept variations when an epidemiological investigation indicates *Brucella abortus* infection is present. A diagnosis of suspect or reactor will then be accepted.

(C) Cattle negative to the rapid screening test when no other tests are performed.

(D) Cattle negative to the card test when no other tests are performed.

(E) Cattle negative to both rapid screen test and Brucellosis card test where plate titers are disclosed that are less than incomplete 1:100.

(21) "New state classification" shall be as follows:

(A) "Free status" means no field *Strain B. abortus* infection in the state for the past twelve (12) months, maintained and adjusted as per current UM & R.

(B) "Class A status" means twelve (12) months' accumulated herd infection rate due to field *Strain B. abortus* shall not exceed twenty-five hundredths percent (.25%) or two and five-tenths (2.5) herds per one thousand (1,000), maintained and adjusted as per current UM & R.

(C) "Class B status" means twelve (12) months' accumulated herd infection rate not to exceed one and five-tenths percent (1.5%) or fifteen (15) herds per one thousand (1,000), maintained and adjusted as per current UM & R.

(D) "Class C status" means twelve (12) months' accumulated herd infection rate exceeding one and five-tenths percent (1.5%) or fifteen (15) herds per one thousand (1,000), maintained and adjusted as per current UM & R.

(22) "Official ear tag" means a metal identification ear tag purchased from Indiana state board of animal health designated source, conforming to the nine (9) character alpha-numerical National Uniform Ear Tagging System of appropriate color, for example, orange for Brucellosis vaccination. The ear tag provides unique identification for each individual animal.

(23) "Official ear tag record" means an accurate record of all ear tags applied by the licensed, accredited veterinarian must be recorded on record of identification card provided with the ear tags and returned to the board as soon as the card is completed.

(24) "Official health certificate" means any prescribed or printed form adopted by a state to be used for the purpose of recording:

(A) data;

(B) results of tests; and

(C) statements;

concerning the health status or other matters in relation thereto with respect to domestic animals listed thereon.

(25) "Official vaccinate" means a female bovine animal or bison vaccinated by a licensed, accredited veterinarian against Brucellosis in accordance with this rule.

(26) "Owner" means the legal owner or his agent or person in possession of, or responsible for, cattle involved.

(27) "Reactor" means the following:

(A) Official vaccinates of dairy breeds twenty (20) months of age or over and official vaccinates of beef breeds twenty-four (24) months of age or over, as evidenced by the presence of the first pair of permanent incisors, or official vaccinates under these ages that are parturient (springers) or postparturient when they disclose complete standard plate test or standard tube test agglutination reactions in the blood titer dilution of 1:200 or higher.

(i) Positive to the Brucellosis card test where it has been the only test conducted.

(ii) Disclose titers of twenty-five percent (25%) fixation (one (1) plus) in a dilution of 1:40 or higher on the

complement fixation test, if it is performed.

(iii) Disclose a complete agglutination reaction in the 1:25 dilution or higher on the rivanol test, if it is performed.

(B) All other cattle more than six (6) months of age when they disclose a complete agglutination reaction in the blood titer dilution of 1:100 or higher on the standard plate test or standard tube test.

(i) Are positive to the Brucellosis card test where it has been the only test conducted.

(ii) Disclose titers of fifty percent (50%) fixation (two (2) plus) in a dilution of 1:20 or higher on the complement fixation test.

(iii) Disclose a complete agglutination reaction in the 1:25 dilution or higher on the rivanol test.

(C) Found infected by isolation of *Brucella abortus* microorganisms.

The board may accept variations when an epidemiological investigation indicates *Brucella abortus* is not present. A diagnosis of suspect will then be accepted.

(28) "S' branded cattle" means cattle that have been identified by branding, with a hot iron, the letter "S" (at least two (2) inches by two (2) inches) placed high on the left tailhead (over the fourth to the seventh coccygeal vertebrae). "S" branding is required for exposed cattle to move in marketing channels from farms or markets to immediate slaughter. Finished fed heifers moving in marketing channels directly to slaughter will be exempted from the "S" branding requirement.

(29) "S' brand permit" means a document that is required to accompany animals in marketing channels having a restricted destination. The permit must show:

(A) the origin;

(B) the destination;

(C) the number of restricted cattle;

(D) the purpose of the movement;

(E) the USDA back tag numbers (when applied serially, only the beginning and the ending number need be recorded); and

(F) a statement certifying to the "S" brand identification.

The permit shall be prepared at the point of origin by a licensed, accredited veterinarian, a representative of the board, or a designated official at a quarantined feedlot. A copy of this "S" brand permit shall be immediately sent to the state animal health official with the original accompanying the animals. The original shall be delivered at the destination and retained at that location for a minimum of six (6) months.

(30) "Suspect" means the following:

(A) Official vaccinates of dairy breeds twenty (20) months of age or over and official vaccinates of beef breeds twenty-four (24) months of age or over, as evidenced by the presence of the first pair of permanent incisor teeth or official vaccinates under these ages that are parturient (springers) or postparturient when they disclosed any standard plate test or standard tube agglutination reactions in the dilution of 1:100 or incomplete agglutination in the 1:200 dilution.

(i) Vaccinated cattle serologically negative to the standard plate test or standard tube test but that are positive to the Brucellosis card test, if it is performed.

(ii) Vaccinated cattle having less than twenty-five percent (25%) fixation (one (1) plus) in a dilution of 1:40 and fifty percent (50%) (two (2) plus) or more in a dilution of 1:10 to the complement fixation test, if it is performed.

(B) All other cattle more than six (6) months of age when they disclose a positive rapid screen test or a positive card test or plate titers of incomplete one hundred (100) or over and are not classified as reactors. Cattle having less than fifty percent (50%) fixation (two (2) plus) in a dilution of 1:20 and fifty percent (50%) fixation (two (2) plus) or more in a dilution of 1:10 to the complement fixation test, if it is performed.

(C) The board may accept variations when an epidemiological investigation indicates *Brucella abortus* is not present. A diagnosis of negative will then be accepted. When an epidemiological investigation indicates *Brucella abortus* infection is present, a diagnosis of reactor will be accepted.

(31) "Tested herd", formerly qualified herd, means cattle for which records show that the complete herd has been subjected to official testing for Brucellosis, in accordance with the required procedures for herds. Testing shall be done within the previous twelve (12) months, and the herd must not be known to be affected with Brucellosis.

(32) "Test-eligible cattle" means the following:

(A) All cattle over six (6) months of age except steers, spayed heifers, official calfhood vaccinates under twenty (20)

months of age for dairy breeds and twenty-four (24) months of age for beef breeds that are not parturient (springers) or postparturient and feeder cattle held under quarantine and kept separate and apart from all other cattle.

(B) "Market cattle identification (MCI) and blood sampling" means blood sampling, at a slaughtering establishment, of all cows and bulls over two (2) years of age, including preparturient heifers.

(33) "Uniform methods and rules" or "UM & R" means minimum standards of current Brucellosis eradication procedures recommended by the Brucellosis Committee of the United States Animal Health Association approved by the USDA. The board may accept any of the recommendations of the current uniform methods and rules that are compatible with this rule. In case of conflict, the state rules will prevail.

(34) "Veterinarian" means a person who:

(A) is licensed and accredited to practice veterinary medicine in Indiana; or

(B) graduated veterinarian employed by Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) of USDA.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-6-1; filed Oct 29, 1984, 8:59 a.m.: 8 IR 163; filed Dec 22, 1986, 3:40 p.m.: 10 IR 1061; filed Sep 6, 1990, 2:30 p.m.: 14 IR 83; errata filed Sep 10, 1990, 9:30 a.m.: 14 IR 155; filed Oct 11, 1996, 2:00 p.m.: 20 IR 740, ineffective under IC 4-22-2-25; filed Mar 27, 1997, 11:15 a.m.: 20 IR 2108; errata, 22 IR 2007; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895)

345 IAC 2-6-2 General requirements; testing procedures; vaccinations

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13

Sec. 2. (a) This rule pertains to Brucellosis in cattle, bison, and goats, when applicable. All Brucellosis testing shall be done at:

(1) state-federal approved laboratories or by qualified regulatory veterinarians employed by the state or federal government; or

(2) livestock markets by approved licensed, accredited veterinarians or personnel under their supervision.

(b) Grade cattle shall be identified by breed, sex, approximate age, and either:

(1) an official numbered ear tag in the right ear;

(2) a legible tattoo number; or

(3) an individual brand.

A private ear tag inserted by the owner or his or her agent, which individually identified each animal in the herd, is permissible as ancillary identification.

(c) Purebred cattle shall be identified by breed, sex, age, and either:

(1) an official ear tag in the right ear;

(2) a legible registry tattoo or registration number; or

(3) an individual brand.

All identification is to be reported on test charts or health certificates.

(d) Every approved laboratory conducting tests shall immediately report the results thereof to the board on a test chart furnished by the board. The test chart shall be completed in its entirety, including all identification numbers of each animal tested.

(e) All blood tested at approved auction markets and stockyard laboratories shall be sent immediately to the animal disease diagnostic laboratory at Purdue University for confirmation.

(f) Chain numbers are not acceptable for identification.

(g) Control and use of all Brucellosis testing antigens shall be administered by the board. The board shall limit its use only to approved Brucellosis testing laboratories and persons authorized to perform the tests.

(h) Calves shall be vaccinated only by a licensed, accredited veterinarian with an approved reduced dose vaccine, while between one hundred twenty (120) days and two hundred ninety-nine (299) days of age.

(i) It shall be unlawful for the owner to present any bovine for calfhooed vaccination, or for the veterinarian to perform such calfhooed vaccination, on any bovine that is not within the approved age span for calfhooed vaccination as specified in subsection (h).

(j) The animals so vaccinated shall be identified by:

- (1) an official calfhood vaccination ear tag affixed in the right ear; or
- (2) a legible tattoo number or registration number.

Female multiple offsprings of ova transplants of the same dam must be individually identified at the time of vaccination. Such animals shall be further identified in the right ear by tattooing the quarter number, indicating the quarter of the year, followed by the U.S. Registered Shield followed by a number corresponding with the last digit of the year in which the vaccination was done, for example, May 1996 (2V6), or, if RB51 vaccine is used, by tattooing an "R" followed by the U.S. Registered Shield followed by a number corresponding with the last digit of the year in which the vaccination was done, for example, R⁶.

(k) The veterinarian who administers the vaccine shall submit to the board within ten (10) days an accurate and detailed report of such vaccination on a form prescribed by the board for such purpose.

(l) An animal will be treated as a vaccinee only if it shows a legible vaccination tattoo. Official vaccination tattoos may be applied to both ears. The following identification practices will result in the animal being treated as a nonvaccinee:

- (1) Retattooing of vaccinated animals.
- (2) Retagging of calfhood vaccinated animals with an official calfhood vaccination tag. However, calfhood vaccinated animals may be retagged with an official pass tag when the vaccination tag is lost.
- (3) Multiple vaccination tattoos in a single ear.
- (4) Tattooing of an animal that obviously does not correspond with the age of the animal.

(m) Vaccination of cattle at auction markets shall conform to established guidelines as in this rule. In addition, the consignor or agent shall inform the market veterinarian of the maximum age of the calf or calves at unloading. The Brucellosis calfhood vaccination record shall be in the name of the consignor.

(n) No male animal of the bovine species shall be vaccinated against Brucellosis nor recognized as an official vaccinee.

(o) An officially Brucellosis vaccinated animal, which is younger than twenty (20) months of age for dairy breeds and twenty-four (24) months of age for beef breeds shall be tested when deemed advisable by the Brucellosis epidemiologist.

(p) With whole herd vaccination, animals older than the age of official vaccination can be vaccinated under specific conditions with a reduced dose of vaccine. All eligible calves shall be vaccinated and identified. (This plan is to be exercised only if and when the board approves the use of reduced dosage of Brucella vaccine in adult herds, in which case the current recommended uniform methods and rules will be used as the guideline.)

(q) Persons or firms engaged in the manufacture, sale, or distribution of Brucella abortus vaccine or any preparation made from or through the agency of Brucella microorganisms shall sell or distribute such products only to duly licensed, accredited veterinarians. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-6-2; filed Oct 29, 1984, 8:59 a.m.: 8 IR 166; filed Feb 26, 1986, 4:00 p.m.: 9 IR 1567; filed Dec 22, 1986, 3:40 p.m.: 10 IR 1068; filed Nov 28, 1988, 5:35 p.m.: 12 IR 915; filed Sep 6, 1990, 2:30 p.m.: 14 IR 86; filed May 1, 1991, 2:30 p.m.: 14 IR 1724; filed Oct 11, 1996, 2:00 p.m.: 20 IR 743, ineffective under IC 4-22-2-25; filed Mar 27, 1997, 11:15 a.m.: 20 IR 2111; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

345 IAC 2-6-3 Certified Brucellosis-free herd; establishment; maintenance

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-8-10

Sec. 3. (a) Agreements. (1) The herd owner shall sign and file with the board an agreement, placing his herd under supervision for the purpose of establishing and maintaining such herd as certified Brucellosis-free herd by complying with the provisions of this section.

(2) Failure to comply with 345 IAC 2-6, or any other rule of the board in respect to the herd maintained under agreement, shall constitute cause for cancelling the agreement.

(b) Testing: All cattle six (6) months of age and over shall be tested, except for the following:

(1) Steers, spayed heifers and officially vaccinated dairy animals under twenty (20) months and beef animals under twenty-four (24) months of age, unless parturient or post-parturient.

(2) Feeding cattle maintained separate and apart from all other cattle with separate watering and feeding facilities.

(c) Certification. (1) The herd will be certified Brucellosis-free when it has passed at least two (2) consecutive negative tests, not less than ten (10) months nor more than fourteen (14) months apart.

(2) Suspect herds shall be retested as prescribed in 345 IAC 2-6-5(a).

(3) Where the milk ring test is employed, herds may become certified Brucellosis-free after passing four (4) consecutive negative milk ring tests conducted at not less than ninety (90) day intervals, followed by a complete negative herd blood test of all eligible animals within ninety (90) days of the last milk ring test.

(4) All animals sold from a certified Brucellosis-free herd must be on record of certified tests, have met the requirements of additions to the certified free herd, or be qualified untested animals of said herd.

(d) Recertification. (1) The Brucellosis-free herd status is for a one (1) year period. A negative herd test conducted within sixty (60) days prior to each anniversary date is required for continuous certification. Herd certification may be reinstated provided a negative herd test is conducted within sixty (60) days following the anniversary date. If a herd test for recertification is not conducted within sixty (60) days following the anniversary date, then certification requirements are the same as for initial certification.

(2) If for any reason a "suspect" or "reactor" is found in the herd, including retest for reason of BRT suspicious test or MCI reactor disclosure, the certification shall be suspended until compliance is met for recertification.

(3) Satisfactory answers must be given to any questionnaire sent to the owner concerning certification or recertification of the herd.

(e) Additions to certified Brucellosis-free herd under supervision. (1) All additions must be accompanied with an official health certificate. Cattle from Class C states must be accompanied by a health certificate endorsed, or approved by state veterinarian of the state of origin, indicating the date of the certification test.

(2) Animals shall originate from a certified Brucellosis-free herd, showing certification number and date of test on the health certificate. Animals added under this provision shall not receive new herd status for sale purposes until they have passed a forty-five (45) to ninety (90) days post-entry retest.

(3) Officially vaccinated dairy cattle under twenty (20) months of age, and beef cattle under twenty-four (24) months of age, if accompanied by an official vaccination certificate or proof of vaccination; except no vaccinated cattle that originated from a previously infected herd, unless at least one (1) generation removed from the infection and quarantine release.

(4) Class Free, A and B states. Test eligible animals six (6) months of age and over from herds not under quarantine must be tested negative for Brucellosis within thirty (30) days prior to the date of movement, and must be retested negative between forty-five (45) and ninety (90) days after being moved. Animals added under this provision shall not receive new herd status for sale purposes until they have passed this post-entry retest. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-6-3; filed Oct 29, 1984, 8:59 am: 8 IR 168; filed Dec 22, 1986, 3:40 pm: 10 IR 1069; filed May 26, 1987, 3:45 pm: 10 IR 2275; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

345 IAC 2-6-4 Brucellosis milk ring tests

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13

Sec. 4. All dairy processing plants and dairy cooperatives must collect, label, and prepare samples of milk from each herd from which they buy milk. Samples must be given to the board upon request by the board. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-6-4; filed Oct 29, 1984, 8:59 a.m.: 8 IR 168; filed Jan 6, 1999, 4:22 p.m.: 22 IR 1481; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

345 IAC 2-6-5 Suspects; retesting; sale; depopulation

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13

Sec. 5. (a) For suspects found in herds on original partial or complete herd test the following applies:

(1) Only the suspects are quarantined on the premises until retests of the suspects, in not less than thirty (30) day intervals, reveal them to decrease in titer, stabilize (stabilized suspect), or return to a negative status, at which time the herd will be classified as negative. Results of tests will be evaluated by a Brucellosis epidemiologist, and a determination made that infection does not exist, before testing and surveillance on such animals is concluded.

(2) Supplementary tests will be used to determine advisability of retesting suspects.

- (3) If the retest does not include all previous suspicious animals, the entire herd shall be retested at the owner's expense.
- (4) Suspects or stabilized suspects cannot be sold except to slaughter under permit.
- (5) Suspects or stabilized suspects cannot be exhibited.
- (b) Milk ring suspect herds shall be quarantined immediately and tested within thirty (30) days. If the owner fails to comply, attending penalties may be initiated.
- (c) Tests and retests at program expense are area tests and tests of herds where infection is suspected or found, or those authorized by regulatory personnel or by an epidemiologist and the following applies:
 - (1) The owner shall, upon due notice by a duly designated representative of either cooperating agency, confine his cattle in suitable quarters for testing and shall render reasonable assistance in such testing or retesting.
 - (2) The Indiana state board of animal health or its agent reserves the right to supervise any testing or any aspect relating to this rule.
- (d) Testing of areas where infection is found shall be conducted as follows:
 - (1) All cattle six (6) months of age and over in the area or county shall be tested for Brucellosis, except the following:
 - (A) Steers, spayed heifers, and vaccinated animals under twenty (20) months of age for dairy breeds and twenty-four (24) months of age for beef breeds unless parturient or postparturient.
 - (B) Feeding cattle, approved as such, maintained separate and apart from all other cattle. Any feeder heifers of any age, if visibly pregnant, must be Brucellosis tested.
 - (C) Herds negative to the last three (3) consecutive milk ring tests, sufficient market cattle identification tests, or recent blood tests to be optional with the cooperating agencies.
 - (2) Any herd, where reasons exist to believe that infection may be present, shall be tested for Brucellosis to determine the possibility and/or extent of infection.
- (e) Any person owning or having custody of cattle where testing is deemed advisable who refuses to permit his cattle to be tested or who fails to render reasonable assistance, as set forth in this section, shall be deemed to have violated the provisions of this rule, and shall be subject to all of the penalties provided by law as set forth in the Indiana Code.
- (f) Herds in which the state veterinarian or his epidemiologist determine an animal has or had a confirmed Brucellosis infection will be given one (1) year from date of confirmed infection to establish a negative herd. If this does not occur, the herd shall be depopulated. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-6-5; filed Oct 29, 1984, 8:59 a.m.: 8 IR 169; filed Sep 6, 1990, 2:30 p.m.: 14 IR 88; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

345 IAC 2-6-6 Market cattle identification program

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13; IC 15-2.1-8-10; IC 15-2.1-21

Sec. 6. (a) Market cattle identification shall consist of the identification of all eligible slaughter animals by an official back tag, traceable to the original owner. Samples of blood are obtained at the time of slaughter and sent to a state-federally approved Brucellosis testing laboratory for testing. Upon disclosure of a reactor to the blood serum test, the remaining animals in the herd of origin shall be blood tested.

(b) Implementation of the program. (1) Every livestock auction market operator, stockyard operator, livestock dealer and owner is required by the board to identify and apply official back tags to all bovine animals not bearing back tags at the time of taking possession or control of the following animals:

(A) Females two (2) years old and over.

(B) All breeding bulls over six (6) months of age.

(C) Not required on beef type bulls under eighteen (18) months old moving on a feeder permit.

(The back tags shall be affixed to the animal as directed by the board. Slaughtering establishments who buy direct shall apply official back tags to any untagged animals and collect and identify all blood samples from eligible animals, as described above, and send them to the animal disease diagnostic laboratory at Purdue University for testing.) (Back tags should be applied four (4) to six (6) inches below the backline and same distance behind the shoulder.)

(2) All persons are required to identify animals in accordance with this section and to file reports of such identification on forms as specified by the board; including thereon the back tag number, the date of application, the name, the address and county

of residence of the person who owned or controlled the herd from which such animals originated, and whether the animals were of the beef or dairy type. Each report shall cover all animals identified during the preceding week.

(3) State or federal meat inspection service to collect or supervise the collection of blood samples from all eligible animals, and prepare samples with proper care and send the blood samples, along with all identification on forms supplied by the board, to the animal disease diagnostic laboratory at Purdue University for testing.

(4) The cooperating agencies to furnish back tags and glue, when funds are available, and necessary forms to correlate results of tests with original herd owners.

(c) The removal or altering of any identification of animals, such as official back tags, tattoos, etc., is prohibited. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-6-6; filed Oct 29, 1984, 8:59 am: 8 IR 169; filed Dec 22, 1986, 3:40 pm: 10 IR 1070; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

345 IAC 2-6-7 Infected herds; identification and disposition of reactors; quarantine to be implemented when state status is identified other than Brucellosis-free by USDA Brucellosis Eradication Program

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13

Sec. 7. (a) All reactors shall be further identified, upon demand, as follows:

(1) A reactor tag approved by the board shall be affixed to the left ear.

(2) The letter "B" not less than two (2) inches or more than three (3) inches shall be branded high on the left tailhead (over the fourth to the seventh coccygeal vertebrae) with a hot iron, in such a manner that the brand shall be permanent. This identification shall be prior to movement from the owner's premises.

(b) The disposal of reactors shall be as follows:

(1) All reactors shall be:

(A) isolated immediately from the remaining portion of the herd; and

(B) removed from the premise for slaughter to an approved slaughtering establishment or to an approved market for sale to such slaughtering establishment within fifteen (15) days following branding and tagging. (The time may be extended fifteen (15) days for reasons mutually acceptable to the cooperating state and federal officials in charge.)

(2) Reactors shall be accompanied by a permit for movement of animals as prescribed by the board.

(c) Cleaning and disinfecting shall be performed, except as further noted, following the prescribed methods outlined by regulatory personnel, within fifteen (15) days following removal of reactors. An extension of time may be considered under extenuating circumstances.

(d) This subsection establishes requirements for quarantine of infected herds or infected feedlots. All cattle, except steers and spayed heifers, must be:

(1) confined to the premises until the herd is tested and found to be free of Brucellosis; or

(2) sold for slaughter under permit for movement of animals. (See subsection (e)(3) concerning "S" branding.)

(e) Identification and disposition of exposed cattle shall be as follows:

(1) Animals that have been in contact with Brucellosis reactors in marketing channels for more than twenty-four (24) hours are considered to be exposed regardless of the blood test results and shall be:

(A) sent to immediate slaughter; or

(B) returned to the farm of origin under quarantine to be isolated from other cattle and tested as required under subsection (g).

If exposed animals are moved to slaughter, they shall be identified by hot branding with the letter "S" (at least two (2) inches by two (2) inches) placed high on the left tailhead (over the fourth to the seventh coccygeal vertebrae) prior to movement and accompanied by permit for movement.

(2) Exposed cattle returned from the auction market to the herd of origin, under quarantine, pending further testing are exempt from this requirement.

(3) No suspects or any animals from a Brucellosis quarantined herd or quarantined feedlot shall be removed from the premises, until a permit for movement, VS Form #1-27, has been obtained from the board or its agent by the owner or caretaker, and the animal is properly identified with an "S" brand. Feedlot cattle may be sold directly to Indiana approved

slaughter plants with head count and permit VS Form #1-27 without branding.

(f) The board or its agent may issue permits for any cattle from a quarantined herd or quarantined feedlots only for consignment directly to an approved state or federal slaughtering establishment, or to a commission firm located at an approved public stockyard or approved auction market for reconsignment for immediate slaughter, and shall include the following:

(1) The owner of the animals shall furnish the following to the board:

(A) The destination.

(B) The name and address of:

(i) the commission firm; or

(ii) the approved state or federal slaughtering establishment.

(2) The permit shall:

(A) show identification of the animals by tag number; and

(B) specify the animals described shall be sold for slaughter only.

(3) The trucker shall:

(A) have the permit in his or her possession when the animals described in this subsection are being transported; and

(B) deliver the permit to the consignee or his or her agent at destination.

(4) The person to whom such animals are consigned shall immediately report to the board the receipt of such animals.

(g) Release of quarantine shall be as follows:

(1) All cattle, except steers and spayed heifers, including officially vaccinated heifers and calves in affected herds, shall be confined to the premises until the herd is freed of Brucellosis or sold for slaughter under "S" brand and permit and shall include the following:

(A) Three (3) consecutive negative herd blood tests are required for release of quarantine with the first negative herd test occurring not less than thirty (30) days after the removal and slaughter of all previous reactors.

(B) The second negative herd blood test shall occur not less than one hundred twenty (120) days following the removal of the last reactor.

(C) The releasing test (the third negative herd blood test) shall occur not less than ten (10) months (two hundred ninety-nine (299) days) following the removal of the last reactor. Exceptions shall be as follows:

(i) Herds where Strain 19-Brucella is cultured from milk and/or tissue from the reactor. Those herds may be released from quarantine after a negative herd test thirty (30) days from removal of reactor.

(ii) Herds where no Brucella are isolated from milk and/or tissue and no further evidence of Brucellosis is evident may be released one hundred twenty (120) days from removal of reactor upon the recommendation of the Brucellosis epidemiologist.

(2) Herd of origin of market cattle test reactors that fail to reveal additional reactors on a test of the entire herd would not be required to be held under quarantine for additional testing unless evidence suggestive of Brucella infection or exposure thereto is present.

(3) Any suspect found on the test for release of quarantine and subsequently testing negative after thirty (30) days may qualify the herd for release of quarantine.

(4) Cleaning and disinfection under the guidelines of state or federal personnel are required before the quarantine can be released.

(h) A herd plan for elimination of Brucellosis from each infected herd formalized between the owner and regulatory veterinarian shall be executed.

(i) Any person owning or having custody of cattle where testing is deemed advisable who:

(1) refuses to permit his or her cattle to be tested; or

(2) fails to render reasonable assistance as set forth in this rule;

shall be deemed to have violated this rule and shall be subject to all the penalties provided by law as set forth in the Indiana Code.

(j) The status of herds placed under quarantine for Brucellosis are to be made known to herd owners in the immediate community. The herd owners shall be notified by personal contact or by mail, including educational information about the disease. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-6-7; filed Oct 29, 1984, 8:59 a.m.: 8 IR 170; filed Dec 22, 1986, 3:40 p.m.: 10 IR 1071; filed Sep 6, 1990, 2:30 p.m.: 14 IR 88; filed Oct 11, 1996, 2:00 p.m.: 20 IR 744, ineffective under IC 4-22-2-25; filed Mar 27, 1997, 11:15 a.m.: 20 IR 2112; errata, 22 IR 2007; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

345 IAC 2-6-8 Sale of cattle; testing required; exceptions; owner responsibilities

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13; IC 15-2.1-15

Sec. 8. (a) An owner of cattle that are to be sold, leased, bartered, or exchanged must have a licensed, accredited veterinarian prepare an official health certificate for the cattle within thirty (30) days prior to the sale, lease, barter, or exchange. A copy of the health certificate shall accompany the cattle during transportation. Copies of the health certificate shall be distributed as follows:

(1) A copy to the recipient of the cattle.

(2) The veterinarian preparing the certificate must mail the pink and blue copies of the health certificate to the board's office within seven (7) days of preparing the certificate.

(b) A transaction involving feeder cattle is exempt from the certificate of veterinary inspection requirement in subsection (a). But if the feeder cattle are moved into Indiana from outside the state, the interstate movement requirements in 345 IAC 1-3 must be met. An owner or custodian of feeder cattle must keep the feeder cattle separate and apart from all dairy and breeding cattle.

(c) All cattle sold at an auction market, community sale, or public stockyard must be entered on an approved consignment sheet indicating the name and address of the consignee.

(d) The following apply to cattle sold for immediate slaughter:

(1) The transaction is exempt from the certificate of veterinary inspection requirement in subsection (a).

(2) The cattle shall not be resold or diverted for any other purpose or use.

(e) The responsibility for having cattle tested in accordance with this rule shall be upon the owner of the cattle prior to any transfer.

(f) Blood samples for Brucellosis tests must be drawn by a licensed, accredited veterinarian and tested by the Brucellosis testing service laboratory at Purdue University or at such other laboratory as the state veterinarian may designate. Blood samples tested at an approved laboratory at a licensed auction market shall be sent to the animal disease diagnostic laboratory at Purdue University for confirmation. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-6-8; filed Oct 29, 1984, 8:59 a.m.: 8 IR 171; filed Feb 26, 1986, 4:00 p.m.: 9 IR 1568; filed Dec 22, 1986, 3:40 p.m.: 10 IR 1072; filed Jan 6, 1999, 4:22 p.m.: 22 IR 1481; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Jul 1, 2002, 1:28 p.m.: 25 IR 3740*)

Rule 7. Chronic Wasting Disease

345 IAC 2-7-1 Definitions

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-2; IC 15-2.1-3-13; IC 15-2.1-4

Sec. 1. The following definitions and the definitions in IC 15-2.1-2 apply throughout this rule:

(1) "Board" means the Indiana state board of animal health appointed under IC 15-2.1-3.

(2) "Certification program" means the CWD certification program in sections 3 and 4 of this rule.

(3) "Cervidae" or "cervid" means all members of the cervidae family and hybrids, including deer, elk, moose, caribou, reindeer, and related species.

(4) "Chronic wasting disease" or "CWD" means a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy of cervids.

(5) "CWD exposed animal" means an animal that is, or has been, in the last five (5) years, part of a CWD positive or CWD exposed herd.

(6) "CWD exposed herd" means a herd in which a CWD positive or exposed animal has resided within sixty (60) months prior to the diagnosis of CWD.

(7) "CWD negative animal" means an animal that has been subjected to an official CWD test that resulted in a negative classification.

(8) "CWD positive animal" means an animal that has been diagnosed as having CWD based on official laboratory test results.

(9) "CWD positive herd" means a herd in which a CWD positive animal resided at the time it was diagnosed and that has not been released from quarantine.

(10) "CWD suspect" and "suspect" means laboratory evidence or clinical signs suggest a diagnosis of CWD, but laboratory

results are not yet available or have been inconclusive.

(11) "Herd" means an animal or a group of animals that are under common ownership or supervision and that are grouped on one (1) or more parts of a single premises, or on two (2) or more separate premises but on which animals have been interchanged or had direct or indirect contact with one another.

(12) "Herd plan" means a written herd management agreement developed by the herd owner, the herd owner's veterinarian, and the state veterinarian, and approved by the state veterinarian, that states the steps that will be taken to eradicate CWD from a CWD positive, CWD exposed, or CWD suspect herd.

(13) "High risk animal" means a cervid that may have been exposed to CWD. The state veterinarian shall determine which animals are high risk animals based on an epidemiological investigation that includes evaluation of animal movements, housing, location, and probable contacts with CWD positive, CWD exposed, or CWD suspect animals.

(14) "Official test" means a CWD detection test approved by the state veterinarian conducted in a laboratory approved by the state veterinarian.

(15) "Owner" means a person who legally owns an animal. The state veterinarian may include as an owner a person who possesses an animal under a permit issued by the United States government or the Indiana department of natural resources, whether or not the permit holder actually has ownership rights in the animal, if it furthers the purposes of this rule.

(16) "Quarantine" means an order restricting the movement of animals onto or off of a premises.

(17) "State veterinarian" means the state veterinarian appointed under IC 15-2.1-4 or his authorized agent.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-7-1; filed Jan 4, 2001, 1:59 p.m.: 24 IR 1339; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Sep 12, 2002, 1:07 p.m.: 26 IR 346)

345 IAC 2-7-2 General provisions

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13

Sec. 2. (a) Any official test for chronic wasting disease must be conducted at the Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory at Purdue University, a United States Department of Agriculture laboratory, or a laboratory approved by the state veterinarian. The state veterinarian may approve a laboratory to conduct official tests for chronic wasting disease if the laboratory demonstrates that its diagnostic procedures for chronic wasting disease are in compliance with generally accepted scientific standards and approving the laboratory will further the purposes of this rule.

(b) All tests for CWD required by this rule or conducted pursuant to this rule must be official tests. The results of a test for CWD that is not an official test will not be used to determine compliance with this rule.

(c) All records required to be kept by this rule shall be kept for not less than six (6) years. *(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-7-2; filed Jan 4, 2001, 1:59 p.m.: 24 IR 1339; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895)*

345 IAC 2-7-2.4 Interstate movement

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13

Sec. 2.4. A person moving a cervid into the state must comply with the requirements in this article and 345 IAC 1-3. *(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-7-2.4; filed Sep 5, 2003, 8:41 a.m.: 27 IR 92)*

345 IAC 2-7-2.5 Intrastate movement

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13

Sec. 2.5. A person moving a cervid within the state must meet the following requirements:

(1) The animal must be identified.

(2) The requirements in this article concerning tuberculosis control must be met.

(3) The requirements in this article concerning brucellosis control must be met.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-7-2.5; filed Sep 5, 2003, 8:41 a.m.: 27 IR 92)

345 IAC 2-7-3 Herd registration

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13; IC 15-2.1-18-9; IC 15-2.1-18-11

Sec. 3. (a) The owner of a cervid located in Indiana must meet the following requirements:

(1) The owner shall register with the state veterinarian each location where his or her cervids are kept.

(2) Each animal in the herd must be uniquely identified at the earliest of the following events:

(A) At the time the animal is moved onto the premises.

(B) At the time the animal is moved off of the premises.

(C) At the time the animal is held for testing, vaccination, or veterinary care of any kind.

(D) At the time the animal is held for semen, embryo, antler, or other collection from the animal.

Animals that have existing identification do not need to be reidentified upon the occurrence of these events if the existing identification meets the criteria for identification prescribed by the state veterinarian and the existing identification is recorded in the herd inventory. The state veterinarian shall prescribe the methods by which cervids shall be identified.

(3) The owner must keep a complete, accurate, and current herd inventory. A herd inventory shall include the following:

(A) A record of each animal that is part of the herd, its identification, the date the animal was identified, and the event triggering its identification.

(B) A record of each animal that is added to the herd, including the date the animal is added and the source of the animal. If the source of the animal is from outside the owner's herd, the name and address of the source.

(C) A record of each animal that is removed from the herd, the cause for removal (sale, escape, death by accident, or death by other means), the date removed, and the name and address of the animal's destination.

(4) Upon request of the state veterinarian, the owner or custodian of the animals must do the following:

(A) Provide the state veterinarian access to or a copy of the written herd inventory.

(B) Present each animal in the herd to the state veterinarian for inspection and verification of identification.

(C) Provide access to any animal in the herd for testing, identification, or evaluation.

(5) Upon the death of any animal in the herd for any reason the owner shall immediately notify the state veterinarian. The state veterinarian may inspect any dead cervid and take tissues or other material necessary or helpful for detecting disease. The owner shall dispose of the remaining carcass as directed by the state veterinarian. The state veterinarian may require that the owner identify the carcass in a particular manner. The owner must allow the state veterinarian to collect samples from any animal sent to slaughter.

(6) The herd must be enclosed in a perimeter fence that is made from materials that will prevent cervids from entering or leaving through the structure, has no openings that will allow ingress or egress, and measures at least eight (8) feet from the ground to the top of the fence at all parts of the structure. The state veterinarian may approve a perimeter fence enclosing smaller cervids that is lower than eight (8) feet if the fence is likely to contain the animals.

(b) The state veterinarian may conduct an epidemiologic evaluation of any cervid herd, including testing any animal if it furthers the goal of animal disease surveillance and control. The state veterinarian may consider all relevant factors, including the length of time the herd has been under a CWD surveillance program, the herd's health history, the potential effects of any additions to the herd, and the potential effect of wild cervids on the herd when evaluating herds under this subsection.

(c) The requirements in this section do not apply to a person possessing a dead wild cervid taken pursuant to a hunting permit issued by the Indiana department of natural resources. *(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-7-3; filed Jan 4, 2001, 1:59 p.m.: 24 IR 1339; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Sep 12, 2002, 1:07 p.m.: 26 IR 347; filed Sep 5, 2003, 8:41 a.m.: 27 IR 92)*

345 IAC 2-7-4 Chronic wasting disease certified herd status

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13

Sec. 4. (a) An owner of a cervid herd located in Indiana shall obtain a CWD certified status for the herd from the state veterinarian by complying with the requirements in this section and section 3 of this rule.

(b) The state veterinarian may award a cervid owner the following CWD herd statuses in the CWD certification program:

- (1) Level One status after one (1) year of compliance.
- (2) Level Two status after two (2) years of compliance.
- (3) Level Three status after three (3) years of compliance.
- (4) Level Four status after four (4) years of compliance.
- (5) Level Five or "certified" status after five (5) or more years of compliance.
- (6) Unknown status prior to the first complete year of compliance or if a herd is not in compliance.
- (7) CWD positive, CWD suspect, or CWD exposed herd.

(c) If an animal is added to a herd, the CWD certification status of a herd will be altered as follows:

(1) The CWD status will not change if the animal that is added to the herd originated from a herd that has been in an equivalent CWD certification program for at least as long as the recipient herd.

(2) If the animal that is added to the herd originated from a herd that has been in a CWD certification program for less time than the recipient herd, the recipient herd's certification status will be lowered to the status of the lowest status cervid added.

(3) A new herd that is assembled on a premises where CWD has never been diagnosed retains the certification status of the lowest status animal brought into the new herd.

(d) The state veterinarian may suspend, revoke, or lower the certification program status of a herd for the following reasons:

(1) A herd is found to be CWD positive, CWD suspect, or CWD exposed.

(2) The herd owner does not meet the requirements under this section.

(3) The herd owner violates the requirements for moving cervids into Indiana in 345 IAC 1-3 or any provision of this rule.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-7-4; filed Jan 4, 2001, 1:59 p.m.: 24 IR 1340; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Sep 12, 2002, 1:07 p.m.: 26 IR 348)

345 IAC 2-7-5 CWD positive, CWD suspect, and CWD exposed animals

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13; IC 15-2.1-15-1; IC 15-2.1-18-9; IC 15-2.1-18-11

Sec. 5. (a) Whenever an animal is determined to be CWD positive, the state veterinarian shall take steps to prevent, detect, contain, and eradicate CWD and may do the following:

(1) Quarantine animals, carcasses, and feed or other material.

(2) Condemn animals, carcasses, and feed or other material.

(3) Specify the means of disposal for condemned items.

(4) Conduct a complete epidemiologic investigation to determine the specific cause and source of the disease and to determine the population infected with and exposed to the disease.

(5) Take steps that are necessary or helpful to prevent, detect, contain, and eradicate CWD.

(b) Whenever a cervid is determined to be CWD positive, a herd plan shall be developed. The herd plan shall include the following:

(1) The specific conditions of the quarantine imposed by the state veterinarian under subsection (a).

(2) The specific conditions for the disposal of condemned items and death loss from the herd.

(3) A plan for cleaning and disinfecting the CWD positive herd premises according to directions prescribed by the state veterinarian. The plan shall be designed to minimize the likelihood that CWD is spread.

(4) A plan for assessing the health of animals in the herd. The plan shall address each of the following:

(A) Testing some or all of the animals for CWD.

(B) Depopulating some or all of the animals in the herd.

(C) Inspections by state or federal officials and other surveillance measures.

(D) Animal identification requirements.

(E) Herd inventory requirements.

(5) If necessary, parameters for separation of animals, captive and wild.

- (6) Parameters for restocking or adding to the herd.
- (7) Any other measures necessary to prevent, detect, and eradicate CWD.
- (c) The following apply to CWD exposed and CWD suspect herds:
 - (1) The state veterinarian may quarantine a CWD exposed or CWD suspect herd.
 - (2) The state veterinarian may:
 - (A) condemn animals in the herd; and
 - (B) order testing of any animal in the herd.
 - (3) A herd plan shall be developed for the herd. The herd plan shall meet the requirements in subsection (b).
 - (d) A cervid owner shall follow and implement the provisions of a herd plan developed for the owner's herd under this section.
 - (e) The state veterinarian may release a quarantine imposed on a CWD positive, CWD suspect, or CWD exposed herd after the provisions of the herd plan developed under this section have been completed. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-7-5; filed Jan 4, 2001, 1:59 p.m.: 24 IR 1340; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895; filed Sep 12, 2002, 1:07 p.m.: 26 IR 349*)

Rule 8. Johne's Disease (Mycobacterium Paratuberculosis)

345 IAC 2-8-1 General provisions

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-2; IC 15-2.1-3-13

- Sec. 1. (a) The purpose of this rule is to control the spread of Johne's disease in Indiana.
- (b) The applicable definitions in IC 15-2.1-2 and this rule apply to this rule.
- (c) An animal tests negative or passes a test when an official Johne's disease test indicates that the animal is not infected with Johne's disease.
- (d) An animal tests positive, responds to, or fails a test when an official Johne's disease test indicates that the animal is infected with Johne's disease.
- (e) Samples collected for use in any Johne's disease test must be collected by a veterinarian who is:
- (1) licensed or legally able to practice veterinary medicine in Indiana; and
 - (2) accredited by the United States Department of Agriculture under 9 CFR, Subchapter J.
- (f) Any person collecting samples to be used in any Johne's disease test shall identify each animal from which samples were collected by attaching an official ear tag to the animal's right ear. Each sample shall be identified with the respective official ear tag number.
- (g) The state veterinarian may approve disease detection tests that will reliably detect Johne's disease. The state veterinarian may approve a laboratory that demonstrates that its diagnostic procedures for Johne's disease are likely to produce timely and reliable test results if approving the laboratory will further the purposes of this rule. The state veterinarian may consider generally accepted scientific standards and state and federal licensing, certification, and evaluation programs when approving tests and laboratories. A list of official Johne's disease tests and official laboratories may be obtained from the state veterinarian. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-8-1; filed Mar 16, 2001, 11:26 a.m.: 24 IR 2454; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

345 IAC 2-8-2 "Approved market facility" defined

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-2; IC 15-2.1-3; IC 15-2.1-14

Sec. 2. As used in this rule, "approved market facility" means a livestock market, stockyards, concentration point, or other premises that has been licensed under IC 15-2.1-14. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-8-2; filed Mar 16, 2001, 11:26 a.m.: 24 IR 2454; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

345 IAC 2-8-3 “Approved slaughtering establishment” defined

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-2; IC 15-2.1-3; IC 15-2.1-24

Sec. 3. As used in this rule, “approved slaughtering establishment” means an establishment operating under the provisions of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) or the Indiana Meat and Poultry Inspection Act (IC 15-2.1-24). (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-8-3; filed Mar 16, 2001, 11:26 a.m.: 24 IR 2454; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

345 IAC 2-8-4 “Board” defined

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-2; IC 15-2.1-3

Sec. 4. As used in this rule, “board” means the Indiana state board of animal health established under IC 15-2.1-3. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-8-4; filed Mar 16, 2001, 11:26 a.m.: 24 IR 2455; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

345 IAC 2-8-5 “Johne’s disease” defined

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-2; IC 15-2.1-3

Sec. 5. As used in this rule “Johne’s disease” means an infectious and communicable disease that primarily affects cattle, sheep, goats, and other domestic and wild ruminants, also known as paratuberculosis, caused by *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis*. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-8-5; filed Mar 16, 2001, 11:26 a.m.: 24 IR 2455; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

345 IAC 2-8-6 “Moved” defined

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-2; IC 15-2.1-3

Sec. 6. As used in this rule, “moved” means shipped, transported, delivered, or received for movement, or otherwise aided, induced, or caused to be moved. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-8-6; filed Mar 16, 2001, 11:26 a.m.: 24 IR 2455; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

345 IAC 2-8-7 “Official ear tag” defined

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-2; IC 15-2.1-3

Sec. 7. As used in this rule, “official ear tag” means an identification ear tag the state veterinarian approves as being tamper-resistant and providing unique identification for each animal. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-8-7; filed Mar 16, 2001, 11:26 a.m.: 24 IR 2455; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

345 IAC 2-8-8 “Official Johne’s disease test” defined

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-2; IC 15-2.1-3

Sec. 8. As used in this rule, “official Johne’s disease test” means a disease detection test approved by the state veterinarian performed in a laboratory approved by the state veterinarian. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-8-8; filed Mar 16, 2001, 11:26 a.m.: 24 IR 2455; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

345 IAC 2-8-9 “Owner-shipper statement” defined

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-2; IC 15-2.1-3

Sec. 9. As used in this rule, “owner-shipper statement” means a written statement that is signed by the owner or shipper of animals and that includes the following information:

- (1) The number of animals to be moved.
- (2) The official ear tag number of each animal.
- (3) The species of the animals.
- (4) Points of origin and destination.
- (5) The name and address of the consignor and consignee.
- (6) A statement that the animals are positive to an official Johne’s disease test.
- (7) Any additional information required by this rule.

(Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-8-9; filed Mar 16, 2001, 11:26 a.m.: 24 IR 2455; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895)

345 IAC 2-8-10 “State veterinarian” defined

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-2; IC 15-2.1-3; IC 15-2.1-4

Sec. 10. As used in this rule, “state veterinarian” means the state veterinarian appointed under IC 15-2.1-4 or an authorized agent. (Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-8-10; filed Mar 16, 2001, 11:26 a.m.: 24 IR 2455; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895)

345 IAC 2-8-11 Moving Johne’s disease positive animals

Authority: IC 15-2.1-3-19

Affected: IC 15-2.1-3-13; IC 15-2.1-21-6; IC 15-2.1-21-7

Sec. 11. (a) No animal that is positive to an official Johne’s disease test may be moved into Indiana unless the requirements in this section are met.

(b) An animal in Indiana that tests positive to an official Johne’s disease test may be moved from the premises only if the animal is moved according to the requirements in this section.

(c) An animal that is positive to an official Johne’s disease test may be moved if the following requirements are met:

- (1) The animal is moved directly to an approved slaughtering establishment for immediate slaughter or to an approved market facility for sale for immediate slaughter.
- (2) The animal bears an official ear tag.
- (3) The person transporting the animal keeps an owner-shipper statement with the animal at all times and delivers it to the consignee.
- (4) The animal is moved to the destination in one (1) continuous movement without unloading prior to reaching the destination.
- (5) Each means of conveyance used to transport the animal is thoroughly and completely cleaned and disinfected according to guidelines issued by the state veterinarian.
- (6) Each part of a facility in which the animal is maintained must be thoroughly and completely cleaned and disinfected pursuant to guidelines issued by the state veterinarian.

(d) Animals that are positive to an official Johne’s disease test may not be moved in a conveyance containing animals that are susceptible to but not infected with Johne’s disease unless all of the animals are for immediate slaughter. The state veterinarian may allow the movement of Johne’s disease positive animals with healthy animals if the owner or shipper of the animals demonstrates to the state veterinarian that procedures will be followed that will prevent the transfer of fecal material from Johne’s disease positive animals to healthy animals.

filed Jul 8, 1981, 10:15 a.m.: 4 IR 1440; filed Dec 23, 1998, 4:37 p.m.: 22 IR 1474; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895)

(e) The state veterinarian may approve a request to move an animal that is positive to an official Johne's disease test into Indiana under conditions other than those provided in this section if the conditions set by the state veterinarian are designed to prevent the spread of Johne's disease and the movement of the animals will aid in the study, detection, and control of Johne's disease. (*Indiana State Board of Animal Health; 345 IAC 2-8-11; filed Mar 16, 2001, 11:26 a.m.: 24 IR 2455; readopted filed May 2, 2001, 1:45 p.m.: 24 IR 2895*)

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